REED'S CLOSING RALLY. MONSTER MEETING IN PORTLAND ENDS THE CAMPAIGN.

He Talks Upon the Temptations This Country Has Had to Engage in Cheap Financiering and It Resistance of Them Nothing Is to Se Calned from Silver, PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10,-If William Jeppings Bryan and Arthur Sewall could have looked into the big City Hall here to-night the would have seen such an audience as never was gathered under a single roof at a political meet-ing in the State of Maine, and none of them went out," either. It has been Speaker Reed's invariable custom for many years to close the campaign in his home. During his twenty years of public life some magnificent audience have greeted him, but nothing approaching the tremendous crowd of to-night was ever known

The magic name of Blaine never drew such an audience under unfavorable conditions as the weather produced here to-day. Long before the hour of opening every inch of available seating and standing room was gone. Still the people came. They lined the corridors, they climbed into window seats, they even went up into the attic and lay down on the floor and put their cars down to the ventilators, so eage were they to catch the words of the great speaker. Twenty minutes after the hall we opened there was not vacant space enough left to crowd a beaupole into. The word was passed to the police to allow no one else to enter.

There were at least 10,000 people crowding the big corridors and stairways, and standing in a huge wedge on the broad granite steps They were not disposed to take "No admis-sion" for an answer. They were bound to hear their great representative, and only the liveliest kind of work prevented a serious jam or panic The calibre of the audience was splendid; cos politan attentive enthusiastic.

When Reed entered the hall the great audience rose and cheered for many minutes George Libby presided, spoke briefly, and then presented Reed. "The regard and esteem of the home people is among the sweetest things in life," once remarked Mr. Reed to THE SUN correspondent. Then surely the great demonstra tion of the home people to-night must have been an exceedingly sweet morsel to the great Maine champion of national honor and integrity. If the audience cheered when the speaker entered the hall, it simply exploded when he rose to speak. For several minutes the applause and cheering was deafening, and broke out again and again till Reed finally quelled it with

You could have heard a pin drop when he began to speak. Mr. Reed was at his best. He ooked well and happy, and his voice was as clear as a bell. The audience laughed at hi wit and cheered again and again as he made his strong points. The great crowd of 4,000 peopl inside never made a move to leave until the last word was spoken. Then they gave him another tremendous ovation, and reluctantly left the hall. Mr. Reed said:

'As I stand before this great audience, largely composed of men by whose side I have fought these many years, my mind naturally turns from the battle we are now fighting to the many battles we have successfully fought in the past. Humble as we may be as individuala, we have nevertheless participated in all the great acts of statesmanship which make up the thirty wonderful years of Republican rule prior to 1892. And we have a right to congratuiate curselves, although we were only a part of the great multitude, on our share of the achieve-ment. Possibly we have made mistakes.

"Human nature in the United States is very much the same from time to time, except that t grows steadily better. And if you will notice I think you will see before I get through with what I have to say that we have, in much milder form than twenty years ago, very much

men for three years. We had spent our money like water in the great struggle for the union of the States. We were suffering somewhat from the depreciation which naturally followed a time of misfortune which came in absorbing the great mass of men when they came back from the war and furnishing them came back from the war and furnishing them with the work which they needed and which we needed. The question then came up, what should we do with the bonds which represented the expenditures which we had made, and there were those who rose up among us and declared that, insemuch as many people had paid only half the real price of the bonds in our time of trouble, we should somehow endeavor to adjust our currects so that these men would receive only what they paid.

"It was tempting. We were not then as rich as we are now. We were staggering under our debt. Its size seemed to us enormous, and almost beyond comprehension. But the people of this country stood steadfast. They said, These men paid in some form for the bonds, but when they paid for them this country was in imminent risk of ruin, and, had we lost, who would have repaid them for the money which they

nent risk of ruin, and, had we lost, who would have repaid them for the money which they paid? We did not forget that we paid for the risk, and that the risk was undertaken. Those who bought the bonds of the States upon the other side lost every bill.

"We had a greater example than that before us. The bonds that carried this infant country through the war of the Revolution simply sank out of sight. No, we said, we will meet our obligations. We will pay no attention to any suggestions to the contrary. And this country, under the leadership of Grant, passed on to presperity.

obligations. We will pay no attention to any suggestions to the contrary.' And this country, under the leadership of Grant, passed on to prosperity.

I veniember another time when I was before an audience like this in this place. We had knoe on in our career of prosperity from 1868 to 1873. We had had enterprises agreed all over the country. More miles of railroad had been built every year than was ever built all over the world since the beginning of time, and we outstripped our own pace, and in 1873 there came a crash. Then we attempted to secout of our trouble, and it was a very serious trouble, because we had a currency that had its foundation in the faith of the people in payment by the tovernment, but, unfortunately, in the payment some time or other. We had every temptation then to listen to the men who said to us: I saue more greenbacks: let us have a larger currency, and we will then go forward.

"The temptation was great. We were suffering from the slow depreciation of prices, and depreciation which resulted from the lifting of the greenback from 50 cents on a dollar to 100 cents on a dollar to 100 cents on a dollar lit would have been as great blessing to some of us who were carrying debts at that time if there could have been an issue and a stop, a great comfort to some of us. But we resisted the temptation. We said; 'When the United States say this is a dollar, and they are big enough to make it a dollar, just that moment it ought to be a dollar, and shall be a dollar."

And what was our reward? It was fourteen years of the most magnificent prosperity that the sun ever shone upon—from 1888 to 1882—and the United States grew in wealth, in dignity, and in honor. I say to you that if ever a nation could are from its own experience that it pays to be honest it is the United States of America. Great appliance and cheers.]

"Now we are faced by the same question, in milder form, because, as I have said to you, this world is ateadily growing better, and even when we are threatened with disease, it is in a

of the not wise to lower the currency onefittime of speculation.

Of the two inducements which are preted to our people the first is that if we
inwer our currency you and I can
our debts at a less rate, and the
ond is that the United States can pay
debt at a less rate. Now let us
about the United States. What a naowes, if its resources are ample
sufficient, and its character is good,
ory shows makes no very grave summent, and its character is good,
ry shows makes no very grave
rence. England has risen from eightymillion pounds to nine hundred million
de, four thousand millions of dollars, and
wanted her bonds after that, because
in her history has she refused to pay
whe promised.

What she promised.
You and I may have as much beligerency about England as we please. We may have every disposition to do as the newspapers do, destroy England once a week. But there is one plain fact it her history which is worth the careful con-

sideration of human beings, and that is that she has honestly paid her debts and can berrow at a lower rate of interest than any other nation.

"When a nation wants to borrow money it is almost always for a purpose very different from that of an individual. Whenever any business man wants to borrow money it is because he wishes to go into some outerprise. If he doesn't get the money, he doesn't go into the enterprise, and that is all there is about it. But when a nation wants to borrow money it is astake, and nothing stands a nation in good stead like the honorable fulfilment of every obligation entered into. 'Oh,' they say, 'the very bond reads in coin,' Yee, but it is in coin which it is the policy of the United States, says the law of 1890, to keep at par, one dollar with the other. And no method has ever been discovered of keeping a material that is one-half cheaper than another material equivalent to the better interial except by exchanging it whenever the man who has the weaker material desired. No other way, has ever been discovered, and I say that notwithstanding the great many panegyrics of which I have heard lately about the power of the United States.

"Now, the power of the United States is just the power of seventy-two millions of human beings, and that is all. Now, I want to say to you that, although I respect the spirit of the Inited States. although I honor these orators for saying a good word for a defenseless people, nevertheless I recognize the fact that there is a limitation to its nower. It is not the questor. Seventy-two millions of created beings cannot be the creatior, nor can seventy-two billions of people either.

"Great as our nation is, we cannot make something out of nothing, except by the use of natural means; and we cannot by any possibility do more than to est the laws of on nature at work. That is what our skill and genius will enable us to do, and that we can do. Why, we were in the dire throes of the rebellion and we had 2,000,000 of armed men, and we could not make a green-ba

throes of the rebellion and we had 2,000,000 of armed men, and we could not make a green-back rise from 50 cents to a dollar. One day one of our astute statemen, a very great man, Salmon P. Chase, said that he would not submit to this business of putting a pre-mium on gold, and that he and Congress would put it down. Well, it put down Mr. Chase and Congress, too, His very action sent gold up into the air.

mium on gold, and that he and Congress would put it down. Well, it put down Mr. Chase and Congress, too, His very action sent gold up into the air.

"Now let us recognize our limitations. It is good sense to notice that a stone wall is a stone wall when it is in front of us. I fancy that no one would regard it of any advantage for the United States to pay off half its debt by sinking to a silver basis. Leaving out the question of honesty altogether, the repudiation of the British debt would be ruin to Great Britain. That sounds a little strange, that she would get rid of so much obligation and still would be ruined. Well, why? It is because the British debt is held largely by the British people, and what the, nation might gain every individual who owned any part of it would lose, and that would mean a steadily increasing paralysis of business, for the moment that thing was started, and it would the greater would be the widening of the circle of misfortune, and no greater disaster could happen than that which would come from that that Great Britain would be forever debarred from borrowing money in the world. I tell you that then the newspapers could destroy her at once."

Mr. Reed continued pointing out that such a

from borrowing money in the world, I tell you that then the newspapers could destroy her at once."

Mr. Reed continued pointing out that such a policy of repudiation by the United States was downright dishonesty and could but bring disaster, disorder, and unuterable regret, and reviewed at length the conditions of cheap labor existing in the countries we are asked to emulate. He said:

"I am amaged to see how some of these gentlemen wandering through the State, whose names never got into history before. How thoroughly acquainted they are with the history of ancient Rome, and how much they know about the currency of that dead and buried country; how thoroughly acquainted they are with all the details of life in Mexico; how much they know about the Japanese, and how wise they are when they talk about. I was going to say, France, but really they have dropped France and the stealthy demonstration of silver both at once, because they have both been worked out and shown to be such foily and nonsense that they have dropped them. But they never by any chance drop into the history of the United States.

"Now the United States has been through all these things before. Whether there can be such a thing as international bimetallism so as to employ the two metals and give us a greater stability, I do not know. I do know that very many eminent and sensible men in this country and abroad have urged it, believe in its feasibility, and believe in its desirability; and I think the American people are ready to investigate that matter.

"But it is also a fact that there is no man of skill who has made this a subject of study, either in America or in Europe, who is a bimetallist, who believe has this proceeding of the United States is any thing but the height of folly from a bimetallist's point of view. This means that these gentlemen who have talked of bimetallism are endeayoring to foist upon you something entirely different. They are undertaking to get your votes on false pretences.

"Now, gentlemen, you should not mistake about

have one or the other, is it any more stable? History shows that it is less stable. Is it any more to be relied on in the business of life. History shows the contrary. How are the nations ranged on the silver question? Mexico, China, Japan, India, on one side; on the other is all Europe. Which do you want to be joined with? No; I think we had better stay with the Cartstian countries.

"I think we had better convert the heathen and not join them. You cannot say, upon anything that you know, that the silver basis will be a better one. Well, then, if it is not any better what do you want to go to it for? Recollect that going there is thorny; going there is going to be very troublesome to you. Precisely how you will go there I do not undertake to be sure about. "It looks to me that if we were to plunge to a silver basis there would be a sudden rush for gold by the people who were nearest to it, and those, I beg to give you notice, are not the laboring beople. There would be a disposition to hoard gold, and that would make so sudden a contraction of the currency that very likely big interest would bring it back, and then gold would slowly and steadily disappear as its place was taken by silver, as silver dollar would be substituted by somebody, either our own mineowners or else the holders of silver in lands beyond the sea. Then you would find that every dollar that had been activatived for the gold dollar would sink to fifty cents, and there we would loss three hundred millions of dollars to start with. And then would have such a shock to our business that 1893 would seem to be a period of wonderful prosperity.

"There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "There is but one thing for an individual, a "Ther

then we would have such a shock to our business that 1893 would seem to be a period of wonderful prosperity.

"There is but one thing for an individual, a firm corporation, estate, or a nation to do, and that is be honest."

Mr. Reed Daid his respects to George Fred Williams's logic, and then proceeded to a strong and telling disquision of the tariff. The great audience cheered loudly at svery strong point, and when Reed finished a mest sloquent appeal for Maine's verdict the immense audience leaped to its feet and cheered until the very roof rang. He concluded with these words:

"You have heard the wild, strange promises that are made to you upon the one side. On this side we promise you nothing except that certainty which human experience has given to us. Now will you be led away into strange pathways or will you follow the old path that you know? In other words, which would you prefer, an unlimited check on the rainbow bank of promise, or a certificate for what is exactly due on the bank of experience?"

EXTRA SESSION IN KENTUCKY. Gov. Bradley Orders Elections for Vacan

cies in the State Legislature. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10 .- Gov. Bradley has ordered special elections to fill two vacancies in the State Senate and four in the House. This is looked upon as assurance that a special sessio of the Legislature will be held and the United States Senatorship struggle reopened. Gov Bradley was asked to day:

Will the Senatorial issue be brought up should you call the session?" "That is a matter over which I have no con trol, and I could not say. I could not prevent it, I suppose. I would not, of course, put it in the call should I issue one, but the laws of West Virginia are the same as those of Kentucky, and the United States Senate has passed on the question in scating a Senator elected at an extra

ession from that State." There are twenty-one members of the General Assembly who will refuse to vote for Blackburn if the question of electing a United States Senator comes before the extra session. On last Saturday ex-Speaker A. J. Carroll was in Frankfort to consuit Senator William Lindary about plans for the coming campaign for Palmer and Buckner. While there he met a number of prominent sound-money Democrats, and a poil of the Democratic members of the Legislature was made. It was ascertained with certainty that there are twenty-one members who will refuse to vote for Hlackburn under any circumstances. This settles Blackburn's chances for another term in the United States Senate so far as the extra session is concerned. Of course it would be possible to elect a sound-money man if the sound-money Democrats and the Republicans could agree on a man, but otherwise there could be no election. Assembly who will refuse to vote for Blackburg

SOUND-MONEY OUTLOOK WEST.

evalt Mays the Stiver Tide Is Turning but Is Not Yet Past the Dauger Mark. Ornamented with a deep meerschaum hue the result of his fortnight in the open air, Presi dent Receivelt made his appearance at Police Headquarters yesterday, and took up h's routine where he left it off to make a trip to his ranch in North Dakots. Although he went out to the ranch on business, most of his time was spent on horseback or with a gun over his shoulder, and he remarked yesterday that he felt much the better for an outling that he had greatly needed. On his way across the country he had opportunity to test the political situation. He had this to say of the prospects in the region

where he has been: "The change is so steady toward gold that even in the two weeks I was there I could not help seeing it. I went through to the extreme west of North Dakota, where I got into a coun try of sheep and cattle and small grangers Everything is for gold out there, but that is no criterion of the general situation in the West. It is in the middle Western States that the battle is to be fought, and there has been a very great danger to the cause of sound money owine to the defection among many Republican farmers. Although things are beginning to come our way there, it would be a fatal mistake not to continue to strain every nerve or to imagine for one moment that the battle is

not to continue to strain every nerve or to imagine for one moment that the battle is already won.

"But this has been in very truth a campaign of education, as few campaigns are, and the change produced by simple argument and presentation of the case, and above all by appeal to sturdy righteousness has been marvellous. We are fighting our fight under a Western leader and in the West for the supremacy of the same doctrines of common sense and common honesty for which the great Westerners like Lincoln and Grant stood, and we of the East should recognize the maguificent fight these men of the West are making and should hold up their hands in every way."

"Do you find among the Western farming classes that the silver movement is a matter of principle or policy?" asked the reporter.

"It would be impossible to say of any one class that it was entirely either the one or the other," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "With many it is a deep-seated principle. They believe it is the righteous cause. With others it is simply a dog-in-the-manger attitude. They see other men having what they haven't got and they decide to try and despoil the other of his peacesion, as if a near-sighted man without eye-glasses were to attack another near-sighted man who had glasses with a view to smashing the other's epectacles."

In a corner of the President's reom stood two

man who had glasses with a view to smashing the other's spectaclea."

In a corner of the President's room stood two gun cases, which suggested to the reporter to ask Mr. Roosevelt if he had had any shocting. "Not anything particularly exciting," said Mr. Roosevelt. "No grizzlies or anything of that sort. My trib was primarily on business and not a hunting trib. I shot only for fresh meat, and I had to depend on what I shot for my supply. I got a number of antelopes, and, by the way, I want to speak of the new rife I used for the benefit of any sportsmen who may be interested. It is the new thirty-thirty rife, with a half-jacketed buliet which has a butt of steel and the fore part of naked lead, so that the bullet will mushroom on striking. The gun weighs only eight pounds, but it is the deadliest and the handlest I have ever used."

CHAIRMAN HOLT RESIGNS.

Bitter Feeling in Consequence Among In

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.-The Democratic State Committee, which was hurriedly called to Indianapolis to accept the resignation of Chairman Holt, whose gold leanings brought bout a breach between him and Gov. Matthew that finally forced his retirement, met at the Matthews, Senator Turple, and other silver corridor, white Holt and his friends met a few feet away in the writing room. The bitterness between the factions was plainly to be seen. ome of them who had been friends for years declining to even recognize one another.

The committee met shortly after the appoint ed time. Chairman Holt made a brief speech thanking the members for their loyalty and friendship and then handed his letter of resignation to Secretary Wallace. It reads: To the Democratic State Central Committee

the same character of attack upon the institutions of the country. This is a great nation, not merely great in resources and in opulation and in wealth, but also great in the diversification of its inhabitants.

"It sometimes seems to me among the wonders of the world that a people scattered as we are every so vant a territory, with interests so diversified, should, on the whole, when we come to sum up our achievements, be so wise for our own interests—we have been so much tempted to take short cuts in life and experience. Men with vivid imaginations and experience, Men with vivid imaginations and with a certain lack of fixity of principles have invited us many times into the flowery paths of dishmor, and we have never yet followed them, "How well I remember the first time that I faced an audience here. I recall what was the topic of discussion that year. We had gone through the tremendous struggle in the contest between the States in the war of the rebellion. We had wasted, speaking purely from the view of political economy, which is not always the view of patriotism, and we had lost and destroyed the services of two or three millions of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of like water in the great struggle for the union of the party, and have a like water in the great struggle for the union of the party, and have a like water in the great struggle for the union of the like this proceeding of the United States is any more stable. It is leas stable. It is any more table to a limit the limit that is any more to be relied on in the business of the order of the

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

Sold Men Meet in State Convention and

Nominate Electors. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10 .- Nearly fifty goldstandard Democrats representing various parts of the State met at Union Hall this forenoon. The meeting was called to order by the Hon George B. Byron Chandler of Manchester. Chairman of the New Hampshire delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. The Hon. Harry Bingham of Littleton, who presided at the May State Convention when the united Democracy elected delegates to Chicago, was made permanent Chairman on motion of the Hon. John M. Hill of Concord, former candidate for Governor. On taking the Chair Judge Bingham was greeted with three hearty obeers.

The candidates and platform of the Indianapolis Convention were endorsed by a unanimous vote. It was voted to appoint a temporary State Committee of two from each county to secure nomination papers for Presidential electors and to call a mass Convention to decide whether full State, Congress and county tickets should be nominated. The following were reported for Presidential electors and the report was adopted: The Hon. Harry Bingham, Littleton; the Hon. John S. H. Friuk, Greenland; the Hon. Warren F. Daulel, Franklin; Roger G. Sullivan, Manchester. State Convention when the united Democracy Sullivan, Manchester.
The meeting then adjourned. The temporary
State Committee met immediately after adjournment, and after a brief conference of the
members, an adjournment was taken until
Monday night, when they will meet in this
city.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIAN LEAVES. Judge Hancock Will Not Concent to Serve

as a Bryan Elector. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10 .- Judge James Denton Hancock of Franklin, formerly candidate for State Treasurer, and one of the most influential Democrats in Pennsylvania, to-day mailed to the Popocratio State Committee a letter of declination as an elector at large on the Popocratic ticket. The letter details his reasons for not supporting Bryan. He says he prefers the gold standard solely, and will vote and work to uphold it. This is followed by an argument at length in support of his opinion He says:

"While I have not learned to repudiate debt, I believe that I can only maintain my intellectual and moral honesty by repudiation, not the Democratic party, but the candidates and platform which have captured its organization."

PALMER AND BUCKNER. More Betatls of the Louisville Notification

Ceremontes. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.-The Committee of Arrangements of the Palmer and Buckner notification announced this morning that the reception to Gens, Buckner and Palmer would be tion to Gens, Buckner and Palmer would be given at the Galt House to-morrow evening between the hours of S and 10. From 10 to 1 o'clock on Sunday a reception will be given at the Galt House in honor of Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Buckner, who will accompany their husbands to this city.

The Auditorium has been decorated for the notification. The ceiling has been draped with flags so as to give the place the appearance of a tent. The electrical decorations are to be very elaborate, and will include the names of Palmer and Buckner in big letters on the roof.

Rush in Chicago to Hear Cockran. CHICAGO, Sept. 10.-There is a great demand for tickets to the Sound-money League meeting at the Auditorium on Saturday night to hear Bourke Cockran. From an announcement that reserved scats could be had upon application to Stephen D. Demmon, room 60, 115 Dearborn street, over 1,000 letters came in yesterday. Only college Republican league members can get scats at that office. The Auditorium will be jammed to the doors with those anxious to hear the great erater on the currency question.

MAXWELL AGAINST BRYAN

HE CAN FOLLOW ONLY WHERE TRUE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPL. LEAD.

Me Says He Mas Never Sellered that the Chicago Candidates and Flatform Had Any Claims to the Support of Democrats —A Complete Surrender to Populism, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Robert A. Maxwell defines his position in the present canvass in the following letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1896.

To the Editor of the Daily Nesso, Batavia, N. Y. "DEAR SIR: You ask me to define my pesi tion in the present canvass, stating that my friends at home wish to know where I stand. "The Democrate of Genesee county and western New York have given me too many evidences of confidence and respect dur-

ing the past twenty years for me at this crisis to be less frank and outspoken than has hitherto been my oustom, or than they have a right to expect, I am now and always shall be deeply grateful for the generous support of my neighbors. The value I put upon it and the hope that it has been based on a belief in my desire to stand by good Democrats and sound Democracy strengthen me in my determination to vote for l'almer

"Nearly two months ago I was asked to define my attitude, and I replied: ' As in the past, so in the future, I will follow wherever true Democratic principles lead.' The Chicago Convention from the outset trampled upon party usages, deprived a sovereign State of its voice in the proceedings, assailed with unbridled abuse Grover Cleveland, the only Democrat in thirty-six years who has brought the party into power in the nation, and refused to recognize even the honesty of the na-tional Administration and of the thousands of Democrats who constitute it. Diverted from the acknowledged purpose of leaders of various new parties, who believed they controlled it, to sominate for the Presidency a Republican United States Senator, the Convention in frenzy turned to a man who had publicly declared that he was not a Democrat, and selected him as fit in its judgment to lead the party of Mo-Ciellan, Seymour, Tilden, Hancock, and Cleveland. Had even that Convention praced in his hands the old banner a Democrat might have followed Mr. Bryan's leadership. The Convention rent the flag of the party with the hand of sectionalism, and from the remnants effaced its familiar creed with inscriptions of repudiation, paternalism, and lawlessness, foreign to its traditions and perilous to the integrity of the country. I have never be leved that the candidates and the platform of the Chicago Convention, undemocratic from its temporary organization to its final adjournment, had any claims to the support of Demcrats. A third of that Convention, including the representatives of the States, which for over a generation have borne the brunt of the battle, refused to accept the platform or vote for the nominees. They knew that they "had not been commissioned to make experiments" with the national credit, as yet unsullied, or "to try how far they could go in degrading submissions" for populistic support without

forfelting the respect of their fellow country-"Since the adjournment of that Convention its candidate, personally and through his repesentatives, has persistently sought to complete the betrayal of Democracy. He begged the nomination of populism for the Presidency, knowing that populism has sought and is now seeking to destroy Democracy in the South, and that time and again Southern Dem-ocrats have appealed to the party in other sec-tions of the country for aid against this enemy. That nomination was freely accorded to him on the avowed ground that he was a better Popu-list than Democrat. The price of that popultions of the country for aid against this ecemy. That nomination was freely accorded to him on the avowed ground that he was a better Populist than Democrat. The price of that nomination has been the abandonment to Populism of the entire Democratic organization in some States, and in others its surrender of greater or less portions of Congressional and State tickets. Stutification, the certain outcome of the Chicago Convention, has already been shown in Maine, where the candidate selected for Vice-President atruck the party colors, raised but a few weeks ago, and now summona men to the support of policies rejected when the Democrats of that State assembled to express their views on national issues. The exigencies of Mr. Bryan's canvass lead every day to the effacement of Democracy.

I protest against this effort to destroy the only party with a continuous history from the beginning of the Government, the only party national in its purposes and in its following, and the party the existence of which, in success or defeat, is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. The way to make that protest effective and to preserve Democratic principles and organization is to support the candidates of the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, which assumed and discharged the trust betraved by a majority of the Chicago Convention. The reassembled Democracy affirmed Democratic denderings and nominated Democration. The reassembled Democracy affirmed Democratic English and nominated Democration. The related in part an honest debt is justifiable. The fine control of the chicago convention of never retained the conclusion that returns to pay in whole or in part an honest debt is justifiable. The free coinage of silver means a depreciated currency, and a depreciated currency is another name for repudiation. Democracy as not established and has not findrished for generations in this country now to be beautrupted in character and broken in organization by attacking the validity of obligations, official and private. T

abandon the political and personal belief of years.

"During the past three years and a half I have been brought into relations, official and personal, with Democrats in every county of every State in the Union. If my experience is not wholly at fault, the rank and file of the party were assounded at the betrayal of Democracy at Chicago, and have not followed and will not follow delegates who used their commissions to falsify its creed.

"I follow where true Democratic principles lead. They never have led and never can lead to the stultification and perversion of Democracy. Very truly yours, "R. A. Maxwell..."

MORE DEMOCRATS BOLT.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club Repudiates Bryan and the Chicago Platform

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met last night at its rooms in Montague street and with practical unanimity repudiated the Chicago platform and candidates and endorsed those of the Indianapolis Convention. Gen. Horatio C. King presented the resolution, one of the preambles o which was:

"The Democratic party has been the cham-

"The Democratic party has been the champion of sound money from the days of its founder. Thomas Jefferson, to the present Administration. When it ceases to champion an honest dollar, accepted in all parts of the civilized world at its true value, it will have no excuse for existing."

This was the resolution:
"That this Brooklyn Democratic Club, recognizing the National Democratic party, whose Convention was held in Indianapolis on Sept. 2, inst., as the true and only Democratic party, heartily and without reserve endorses the platform there adouted, and piedges to its brave, distinguished, and unassaliable nominees for President and Vice-President, Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, its most active and zealous support."

Stirring speeches in support of the resolution were made by Gen. Klug. Chairman W. C. Hedfield, Theodore Nye, and others. Gen. King said that the Chicago repudiationists seemed bent on provoking another civil war, and that he could not understand how, in such an emergency, men should not sink partisanship for the preservation of the Union. He referred to Mr. Bryan's epecchee as all "talk and gabile."

A. J. Boulton was the solitary spokesman for Bryan and free silver, and his most notable utterance was that Gov. Aliged was "the greatest living Democrat in the country."

The resolutions were adopted with only two

The resolutions were adopted with only two or three dissenting votes.

BUCKNER WILL TRAVEL ALONE. Gen. Palmer Unable to Make a Southern Electionerring Trip. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10,-Senator Palme

Gen. Buckner. The Presidential candidate on the national Democratic ticket last night said the national Democratic ticket last night said that owing to pressing business he could not accompany Mr. Buckner on the tour.

Senator Paimer will leave on Friday morning for Louisville, Ky., to be present at the notification meeting. After the ceremonies there he will return to this city, and early next week will go to Louisville, Ill., where he has on hand several important law cases. Senator Paimer says that he would like very much to make the Southern trip, but has been unable to so arrange the lawsuits he had on hand as to take the time it would require.



KINGS COUNTY AT BUFFALO.

The Men Who Are to Represent the Me Laughlin Bemocracy.

The Kings County Democratic Assembly Con ventions for the election of delegates to the Buffalo Convention were held last night, and passed off very quietly. So far as could be learned there was not a single contest, and there was no indication of a burning desire to attend the Buffalo gathering. A few conventions en dorsed ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway dorsed ex-Dispite Autories James W. Rinkway
for the Gubernatorial nomination, and he was
sent as a delegate from his own district. This is
the list of delegates:
First District—William Lacey, F. O. Hague, John
McNamara, J. Plant, John H. Farrell, John J. Waish.
Third—W. J. Roonan, W. A. Hartte, Thomas Cusack,
Fourth—James W. Ridgway, Charles McKeever,
Thomas A. Reard,
Fifth—Patrick Hayes, William E. Melody, James D.
Rail. sixth-W. R. Maguire, W. H. Glynn, W. H. Thomp on. Seventh—Walter Fryer, William Keegan, Albert hambera. Eighth—Charles F. Brandt, Henry E. Duboise, John Howe.

Ninth-M. J. Coffey, Frank Hennessy, John J. Cain Tenth-H. H. Haggerty, D. E. Mahon, M. F. Malbor outh.
Eleventh—Bernard J. York, Edward C. Murphy, Jeseph A. Gleder, ward M. Grout, Charles H. Ebbetts, John T. Willoughby, Thirteenth—John Ennis, John Monock, Matthew Kennedy. Kennedy.
Fourteenth-Rudolph C. Bacher, John M. Zurn.
Charles J. Cassidy.
Fifteenth-Theodore Maurer, John Baumgartner,
David Walton.
Sixteenth-George Bunkenberg, John G. Porter,
John Hora Sixteenth—George Bunkenberg, John G. Porter, John Bloran.
Seventwenth—George Upington, Theodore Burgmayer, James H. Tracy,
Eighteenth—Hugh O'Donnell, Henry M. Brookbank,
Peter H. McNuity.
Nineteenth—Edward Brennan, Gottsfried Wastnucher, Thomas Siak,
Twentieth—Fred W. Behriebers, Charles Ambruscher, Hobert Hagaistein. , Robert Hagalatein. Twenty-first-Michael S. Walsh, Noyes S. Palmer, Jomas W. Kaele. Thomas W. Kaele.

It is understood that the entire delegation, with possibly two or three exceptions, will be ready to vote for an endorsement of the Chicago platform. Col. James D. Bell, who is one of the delegates, took part in the Chicago Convention, and was one of the most bitter denouncers of the platform. There will be some interest over his action at Buffalo.

BOSY POPOCRATIC VIEWS. of All the Western States and New

Figuring on New York. CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- J. G. Johnson of Kansas, a member of the Democratio National Executive Committee, returned to Chicago headquarters to-day from a two weeks' tour through Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Kansas, and other Western States. Hs

"Minnesota will go for Bryan beyond doubt. Even the leading Republicans of that State privately concede the election of Mr. Lind, the Silver-fusion candidate for Governor. Mr. Johnson added that the Bryan sentiment

in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Utah, and Colorado was so strong that it was only a question of majorities. He made the sweeping assertion that the Democrats would carry every Western State by overwhelming majorities.

Chairman Canpau of the Campaign Committee said the private advices which he had received from Michigan' indicated the free-siver tide was rising in that State at a tremendous rate, and pointed to a big majority for Bryan. A letter from John S. Bronk, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Rochester, N.Y., says the silver sentiment among farmers and workingmen in that section of the State was simply amazing. He adds:

"In one township of this county thirty representative men who were formerly thepublicans will vote for Bryan, while in the adjoining township the silver Republicans are still more humerous. When such reports are being received you will not wonder that many think it possible to carry New York for Bryan."

A German department has been added to the headquarters, Felix Senff, a local German newspaper man, being placed in charge. Clubs are being organized in Chicago and throughout the West by Theodore Gesterfeldt, a former Republican and ex-City Clerk. tee said the private advices which he had re-

81,000 IN ARKANSAS.

Populet Vote Cut in Two and Popoerate Behind the 1892 Plurality.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 10.-Secretary of State Armistead to-night said that from official and unofficial returns received in his office up to thought that only three places would be vacant this time the Democratic State ticket has re- and that Justice Goodrich would continue on ceived a majority of about 51,000. He says it can hardly reach 55,000, and the 65,000 heretofore claimed is an impossibility. The official figures on file in the Secretary's office are as follows:

1,417 1.819 Totals..... 19.813 3,418

14,972.

Jones's total plurality in thirty-one counties so far reported is 24,667. Four years ago the Democratic plurality was 56,000. The Populist vote seems reduced nearly one-half from that of two years ago.

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CHAIRMAN HINKLEY TALKS. He Denies that He and Senator Hill Had

Tried to Swing the Party Over to Palmer. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10 .- Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee when asked this evening regarding the statement published in a Republican newspaper of this city to the effect that he would retire from the Chairmanship because he and Senator Hill had endeavored to swing the State Convention to the support of Palmer and Buckner instead of Bryan and Sewall, said that he had not been engaged in any such undertaking, and he knew that Senator Hill had not. Mr. Hinkley said that newspapers might as-cribe whatever motives they choose as to the cause of his desire to retire, and that he did not

cause of his desire to retire, and that he did not propose to give any long-winded or exalted reasons therefor.

His friends, he said, had known of his disposition to get out for a long time, and he should do so at the next State Convention, and would also resign as Chairman of the County Committee here. He said that he would call the County Committee, all of whom are his friends, together for that purpose as soon as he returned from Buffalo. He has received a request from Chairman Jones of the National Committee to meet him in New York before the meeting of the Buffalo Convention, and he will go to New York for that purpose this week. Mr. Hinkley said that it could be authoritatively stated that Mr. Stanohfield would not be a candidate for the nomination for Governor this fall. Governor this fall.

Hamilton Williams Lands in Tammany.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, who has had a me teoric political experience in several organizations in this city, has at last landed in Tamman; Hall. He was first heard of in T. St. John Gaffney's Irish-American movement for Har Gaffice; 'a Irish-American movement for Har-rison in 1892. Then he became one of the Vice-Presidents of John E. Milholiand's fated county machine, which he deserted to join the regular Republican organization. Failing to secure ap-pointment as Coroner when Coroner O'Meagher died. Dr. Williams has joired Senator B. F. Martin's organization in the Fifth district, and will make speeches for Bryan. He can make as many speeches in a day as Bryan can and has never yet dispersed an audience so quickly. will not make a tour of the Southern cities with

Fusion in fown.

DES MOLNES, In., Sept. 10.-The Populist State Convention, with 300 delegates from all districts, to-day unanimously endorsed the fusion ticket named by the Popocrats at Ottumwa a month ago. Gen. J. H. Weaver had control of the Convention, and there was not a particle of objection or contention. The platform endorsed Biryan and Sewall.

NEW ORLEANS BANK PANIC.

THE MUTUAL NATIONAL GOES DOWN AND A RUN BEGINS.

fallures of Two Other Banks Had Caused a Panicky Perling-Half a Million Dollars Missing from the Union Hank-Clearing House Protection Necessary. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10,-The Mutual National Bank closed its doors to-day. The failure in rapid succession of the American, the Union, the Mutual all national banks, and the very strong evidence in the case of the first two of crookedness, had the effect of causing a somewhat panicky feeling te-day. The Assoclased Banks, bowever, had anticipated this and prepared for it. Last night, at a meeting of the Clearing House, they adopted the rule of paying not more than \$100 per day to any single depositor, and at a later hour the five savings banks adopted the sixty-day clause, and required a notification of sixty days before

making payment of deposits.

These precautions checked the panic effectually. The Associated Banks also decided that they could not help the Mutual National, which was in a moribund condition, and its President, after making various efforts to raise needed money to continue, surrendered and closed the bank. The other banks resolved to stand together and help each other through the crisis. As anticipated, this morning a very heavy run began on the Bank of Commerce, which has a large number of small depositors, doing the business of the Homestead Associations, and ail day long a swarm of depositers crowded the building. The bank paid all who came, and it was announced that the Whitney National and the other banks had proffered the Bank of

was announced that the Whitney National and the other banks had proffered the Bank of Commerce all the money it needed. There was no run on any of the other banks; indeed the stronger ones considerably increased their deposits from those who had drawn out of the American, the Union, and the Mutual.

No suspicion is attached to the failure of the Mutual. It has been on the down grade for some time. Established in 1871, it has reduced its capital from \$500,000 to \$300,000 and again to \$300,000. It has paid off most of its depositors, and would have weathered the form but for the present paniety feeling.

The run on the banks began originally in the disposition to heard money in consequence of the political situation. When the American National failed and revealed a corrupt condition of affairs in the management of the bank it created a lack of confidences. This was intensified by the failure of the Union National yesterday, the mystery of which has not yet been cleared up. There is from \$300,000 to \$500,000 missing and which cannot be accounted for, and there are a hundred rumors of defaication and fraud. The bank officials absolutely refuse to open their mouths. The rumors are deemed untrustworthy by many, and the ouly fact beyond dispute is the disappearance of half a million of dollars.

A healthier sentiment prevails to-night, and it is thought that the panie is over, although the run may continue in the smaller banks for several days, and it is probable that the disappearing on \$20,000 or \$30,000 can be withdrawn in a single day, and all the banks which have weathered the storm are believed to be perfectly secure and will help each other. The general sentiment is that there were too meany small and weak banks in New Orleans. There were sixteen banks in New Orleans before the scare, as against hime a few years ago. Stocks have remained pretty steady in spite of the bank rurry, but business has been phenomenally dead.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR MR. TOWNS. Brooklyn's Boy Orator Will Meet the Poet-Lawyer in Joint Debate.

The effort to pull off a joint debate on the nancial question between Edward M. Shepard nd Mirabeau L. Towns, the poet-lawyer of Brooklyn, has been practically abandoned. Mr. Towns, however, will have another opportunity for a debate. Bert Reiss, who is regarded as the Boy Orator in the Republican organization, having agreed to act as substitute for Mr. Shepard, who could not be induced to treat Mr. Towns seriously. Yesterday Mr. Reiss forwarded this challenge to Mr. Towns:

forwarded this challenge to Mr. Towns:

My Draw Mr. Towns: I have read with great interest your challenge to Mr. Shepard, and I am very anxious to meet you in debate upon the great issue of 10 day. All the conditions you exacted from Mr. Shepard are satisfactory to me.

An honest-money man needs neither manuscript nor prucil; all he requires is a clear, practical, concise mind and a good voice.

I have often wondered how a brilliant citizen like you could support such revolutionary doctrines. You might as well fire from the Stars and Stripes as yote for the election of Bryan.

While it looks rather imperiment for a private on one side to challenge to combat a general on the other side, yet oftchus a good private with plenty of ammunition can best ten generals with numerous sit-

WILL FORE FOR FOUR JUDGES. The Second District's Judicial Contest-

Four Supreme Court Justiceshins in the Second district are to be competed for at the coming election. Some of the Brooklyn politicians the bench until the term of the late Justice Pratt, whom he succeeded, had expired. The Secretary of State, however, has directed the Board of Elections to provide for the filling of the vacancy in Justice Goodrich's office in No-

the vacancy in sustice Goodries some in November.

There is a marked difference of opinion among the Republican leaders on the question of uniting with the Democratic in the choice of two Republican and two Democratic candidates, but it is itselected that Justice Brown at least will be endorsed by the Republican Convention. Exsenator Jacob Worth, who is in central of the organization, favors this plan.

DISGRUNTLED PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Propose to Name an Independent Candidate for Governor in Manual, TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.-A movement is be-

ing organized by disgruntled Prohibition Republicans to combine forces with the Prohibition and national parties and nominate an ndependent candidate for Governor. They are dissatisfied because Gov. Morrill has not endissatiance because Gov. Morrill has not en-forced the prohibition law as they wish him to do. The officers of the State Temperance Union are at the head of the movement. John F. Willets and W. F. Right, the original Populist candidates for Governor and Chief Justice, have joined with a number of other Middle of the Road Populists, with the avowed nursees of numinating a straight Populist State purpose of nominating a straight Populist State and electoral ticket. They propose holding a consultation with Tom Watson while he is in the State, and will encourage that candidate to insist on the withdrawal of Sewall.

Want McKinley and Bryan to Debate, CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- Acting on the report that Major McKinley is to take the stump, a petition s being circulated among labor organizations asking Mesers. McKinley and Bryan to meet in joint debate upon the financial question in the Colliseum on the evening of Oct. 17 or there-abouts. Letters will accompany the petition assuring the candidates of fair and impartial hearing, and orging them to graut organized labor an opportunity to hear both sides of the financial question.

Bourke Cockran's Stumping Tour. Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran will start to-day for Chicago to begin his stumping tour for McKinley and sound money. He will peak at Chicago to-morrow night, at Omaha on Monday, at Minneapolis on Wednesday, and at Toledo on Friday, returning to speak at the Convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in Brooklyn on Sept 24. He will make a second tour in October, in which he will take in some of the Sodthern States, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri, everywhere exhorting Democrats to vote for Mckinley and the national honor.

Takes Paul Sorg's Place on the Ticket. MIDDLETOWN, O., Sept. 10,-The Third dis trict Democrats met here to-day to nominate candidate for Congress to fill the place made vacant by the refusal of Paul J. Sorg to accept the nomination tendered him at Hamilton two weeks ago. At the afternoon session the Hou. John L. Brenner of Dayton, a wealthy tobaccomanufacturer, was nominated by acclamation. His Republican opponent is the Hon. Robert M. Nevin of Dayton.

Tillman Wants to Debute Here. CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- Some time ago Rudoiph M. Patterson, a young Republican of this city, challenged Senator Tillman of South Carolina to a joint debate on the money question. To-day he received a reply from the Senator ac-cepting the challenge, and acreeing to meet him at either Chicago or New York, the latter city preferred.

Proposed Popecratic Trick in Louisville LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10 .- The Popograta have arranged to fill the town with speakers on Saturday night when Palmer and Buckner will be notified. They will make curbetone ad-

Be honest with yourself, whatever the temptation. We are honest when we talk to you about our clothes. We know that of all the

evil spirits abroad at this hour insincerity is the most dangerous. We are sincere when we say that our

Business Sack Suits for fall at in Single and Double breasted: some fly fronts, others with Patch Pockets. are up to date values.

Brill Brothers Outlitters to Men.

THREE (279 Broadway, Near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich. STORES / 211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

POLITICS IN CANTON.

The Hon. W. A. Lynch, McKinley's Old CANTON, O., Sept. 10 .- Ever since the Chicago Convention there has been a general interest among the Democrats of the State to know the attitude of the Hop. W. A. Lynch. Mr. Lynch is one of the most prominent citizens of Canton, and through his political labors, as well as through his business associations he is very prominent in the State. His chief business interests are now centred in the Can-

ton Massilion Electric Railway, of which he is

President; the Aultman Company Agricultural

Works, of which he is general manager, and the local electric lighting plant. He has been prominent in a number of Ohio railroad enterprises and was President of and later receiver for the Pittsburgh, Akron and Western Railroad. Lynch's entry into the political arena, was simultaneous with that of Major McKinley. twenty-five years ago, when both, then young lawyers, were nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, McKinley as a Republican, and Lynch as a Democrat. McKinley stood a full term and then Lynch had one, after which Lynch gave up office

not his party's fault that he has never been nominated for Congress, for Governor, or for nominated for Congress, for Governor, or for other high office. Each year has found him on the stump emphatically oppositing McKinley, nos on personal grounds, but on principle.

Several weeks ago Mr. Lynch, being approached for an interview, declared that he did not favor free coinage of silver, and promising a detailed statement of his position later. Since then he went as a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention. He made his detailed statement to hight. It took the form of an address to the Railroad Men's Sound Money Club, which is true to its name and non-partisan, all topics save the currency being eliminated from its deliberations.

seeking. But he continued a worker for and

contributor to Democracy. It is his own and

save the currency being eliminated from its deliberations.

The bail was filled to its full capacity, and
hundreds were turned away. Half of the VicePresidents on the stage were Democrats, and
the parties were well represented in the vast audience. For over three hours Mr. Lynch was
listened to with closest attention.

This year, as heretofore, he is opposing Major
McKinley. He did not say so in plain words,
because being limited to the currency question
he did not touch on the issues on which he and
Major McKinley materially differ. But he
made an eloquent plea for what he regards as
true Democracy as exemplified in the Indianapolis Convention.

His address made a profound impression, as
shown by the demonstration during and immediately following the meeting. It was as a
homb thrown into the camp of local Democracy
now dominated by Populists, and the old leaders
acknowledge that it has seriously upset their
plans.

The day was a quiet one for Major McKinley.

plans.

The day was a quiet one for Major McKinley.

The had the usual deluge of telegrams asking appointments with delegations and extending greetings of clubs, and he had about the usual number of visitors. He occupied spare moments in preparing address; and arranging his work in anticipation of the entertainment of the nine delegations to come between now and Saturday night.

NO FUSION YET IN COLORADO. The Various Silver Parties Cannot Agree

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10-The Silver Republican Convention completed its labors to-day by naming a full State ticket and appointing a Conference Committee with full power to dispose of the candidates upon a fusion ticket.

The fusion conference of committees from the four parties have been in session all day, but nothing has been done. A test vote on Gov ernor failed to secure a majority of the confer

but nothing has been done. A test vote on Governor failed to secure a majority of the conference for any candidate, though a tie vota was recorded for Adams, Democrat. The delay hinges on the Gubernatorial nomination, each party standing out for that office.

The conventions have all endorsed the Bryan and Sewall electors nominated by the Popocrats, making the fusion on President and Vice-President absolutely certain, but a failure to sea up a fusion State ticket will be the probable outcome of the conference to-day.

The ticket named by the silver Republicans is as follows:

For Governor, J. L. Brush of Greeley; for Lieutenant-Governor, Simon Gaggenhelm of Denver; for Secretary of State, Harry E. Mulnix of Trinidad; for State Treasurer, George W. Kephart of Durange; for State Auditor, John W. Lowell of Route county; for Atomey-General, Byron L. Carr of Boulder; for Superintendent of Public Instructions, Mrs. Mayne Marble of Denver; for Regents of State University, Will J. Orauge of Sliver Cliff and Dr. E. G. Lobengier of Denver.

The Sliver party has not yet named a State ticket and the Populists in Pueblo are awaiting the result of the fusion conference here.

The Republican State Convention continued its session this morning and nominated a State ticket. Jared L. Bush, at present Lieutenant-Governor, was nominated for Governor, and Sjmon Guggenbeim of Pueblo for Lieutenant-Governor, Harry E. Mulnix was chosen for Secretary of State.

FUSION IN TEXAS.

Populists and Republicans Trying to Unite on an Electoral Ticket. DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 10 .- Chairman Bradley and eleven of the fifteen members of the Populist State Executive Committee are in secret session in State headquarters in this city. The

ession will probably last through to-morrow. The matter under consideration is the proposition to fuse with the Republicans on an electoral ticket, the Republicans in return to support the Populist State ticket. Chairman Bradley de-Populist State ticket. Chairman Bradley declined to give anything to the press until the meeting adjourns.

FORT WORTH, Sept. 10.—The Republican State Convention re-assembled this morning with a full attendance of delegates. Credential contests were satisfactorily adjusted, insuring perfect harmony in the ranks of the party.

The Resolution Committee recommended the appointment of a picnary committee to conferwith similar committees appointed by the gold Democrats and Populists, looking to fusion on Presidential electors and on Conressmen from the various Texas districts. The Hen. II. B. Kain of Palestine was elected permanent Chairman.

No Third State Ticket in Wisconstn. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10 .- The State Central Committee of the gold Democrats decided, at a secret meeting to-night, not to put a State ticket in the field. The committee was informed that Gen. Bragg would not run for Governor, as he did not feel equal to an exciting campaign at this time. Senator William F. Vilas, who arrived here this afternoon, declared in favor of a State ticket, but upon hearing from each Congress district the committee to-night decided not to place a ticket in the field.

Senator George Seriously Ill. CARROLLTON, Miss., Sept. 10.-Senator J. Z. George is ill, and his physicians fear the worst, especially on account of the Senstor's age. Sen-ator George was a delegate to the Chicago Con-vention, but has been very aick since his return.

Named for Cougress. Eighth District, Wis.—C. W. Cate, Dem. Sixus District, Wis.—W. F. Gru-nwald, Dem. Thirty-fourth District, N. Y.—H. C. Brewster,* * lieu-minat-d.

FLINTS FINE FURNITURE The new designs will delight

artists and economists.